

EASY RENAISSANCE PIECES FOR CLASSICAL GUITAR

Compiled and edited by Jerry Willard

A superb collection of delightful music of the Renaissance, arranged in standard notation and tablature.

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Introduction

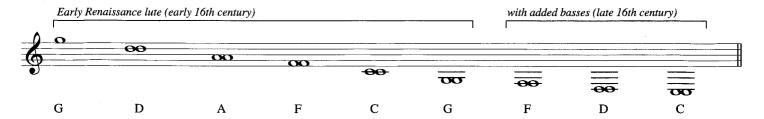
The *Renaissance* (which means "rebirth" or "revival") began around 1400 and ended in the early 1600s. The musicians and artists of the Renaissance looked back to classical models, spawning a new era of artistic growth. With the invention of the printing press, music became available to the public as never before.

There was a great flowering of sacred and instrumental music, including music for the lute. The lute was brought to Europe in the thirteenth century by the returning crusaders. It was originally played with a plectrum, usually a feather tip. Later, the plectrum was discarded in favor of plucking with the right-hand fingers, thereby creating more polyphonic capabilities. Of all the instruments of the Renaissance, the lute was without a doubt the most popular. The amount of music printed and hand-written for the lute is astounding.

The Renaissance Lute



The Renaissance lute had a single first string followed by five pairs of strings. Each single string or pairing of strings was called a *course*. An early Renaissance lute would have had six courses, but as the Renaissance moved forward, more strings were added. By the time it reaches the late-Renaissance composer Robert Johnson, the typical lute has nine courses.

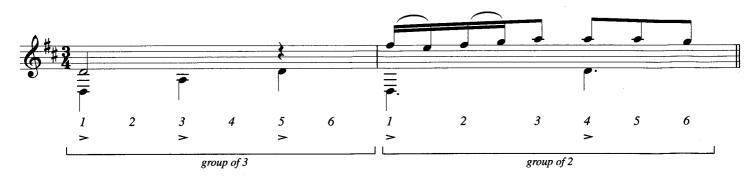


The Guitar

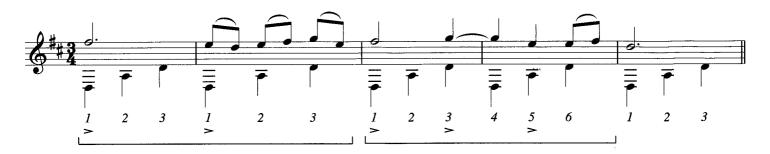
There is great similarity between present-day guitar tuning and the Renaissance lute, which makes the music in this book particularly adaptable to the guitar. The modern guitar, however, is tuned lower than the lute, so when this music is transcribed for the guitar, it is automatically lowered a minor third. It is very important to keep the string relationships the same to achieve the proper sound and playing conditions for each piece. The problem with this is that the bright (lute) key of G major becomes a lower, darker (guitar) key of E major. This is why, in this book, I recommend in most cases and have recorded the music with the use of a capo on the second fret. (In my opinion, the guitar sounds and reacts better with a capo at the second fret rather than the third fret.) In this way, the music maintains its lightness and charm and is also easier to play. It is indicated at the beginning of each piece whether it is recorded with a capo or not.

Rhythm

Much of the music in the Renaissance was based on dance forms and dance rhythms. Often the barlines and beaming are not indicative of what is actually happening in the music. This was especially prevalent in music that was in triple meter. A commonly used device in triple meter is called *hemiola*, meaning roughly the ratio 3:2. One of the most common uses of hemiola in this book is in the "Galliard" (Track 19), measures 8 and 9. Notice that the eighth note remains the same throughout; what changes is the accent:



Another usage of hemiola is in the "Saltarello" (Track 42), measures 8 through 11. Here the duple (2) grouping is in the first two measures followed by the triple (3) grouping in the following two measures:



This rhythm was very important in Renaissance and Baroque dance and was used extensively in the music of these periods. Remember, it's only the accents that change. The quarter note or eighth note (depending on the piece) remains the same. Please listen to the enclosed CD for further clarification.

In the Renaissance, the primary rhythmic note value was either the half note or whole note. In the present day, it's the quarter note. For example, it would have been common in the Renaissance to write "Mary Had A Little Lamb" like this:



Today, of course, it is written like this:



So just because the note values are larger, it doesn't necessarily mean that the tempo of the piece is slow. The enclosed CD and metronome markings will help to make this clear.

Ornamentation

Much of the music of the Renaissance was improvised. A good performer would rarely play exactly what was written and would embellish it with various *divisions* and *graces*.

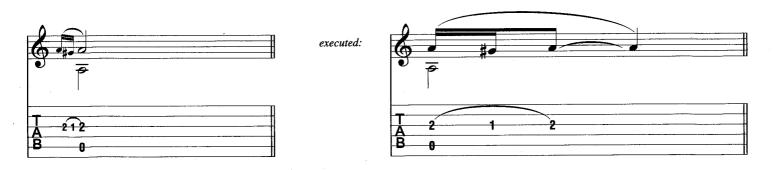
Divisions are embellishments that add extra notes and complex rhythms to a simple passage. Let's take a look at "Packington's Pound" (Track 36). The top staff is the melody as written in the first eight measures. The bottom staff shows how the author composed the divisions:



Another form of ornamentation is adding hammer-ons and pull-offs known as *graces*. Here is an example of this:



If there is a bass note, the first note of the grace is always played with the bass:



I have recorded "Peg-A-Ramsey" (Track 40) and "Tanz" (Track 46) first as it is written and then as a performer in the sixteenth century might have added ornaments. These are good examples of using both divisions and graces. For simplification, all of the pieces in this book can be played plain without any extra graces, even leaving out the graces that are written. For the more advanced and adventurous player, feel free to add extra graces and divisions.

Recording

In the process of recording these pieces, I decided to play the tempos that I felt the pieces should be played at, rather than too slowly for demonstration purposes. I also decided to use a capo to achieve the correct timbre and gesture that many of the compositions in this book require. There are many solutions to this depending on one's skill level, the quality of guitar, and musical aesthetic. The metronome markings are suggestions only and not meant to be a goal. A variety of tempos will work for many of the compositions in this book, so pick a comfortable tempo for your level of playing.



Francis Cutting (c.1550–1595)

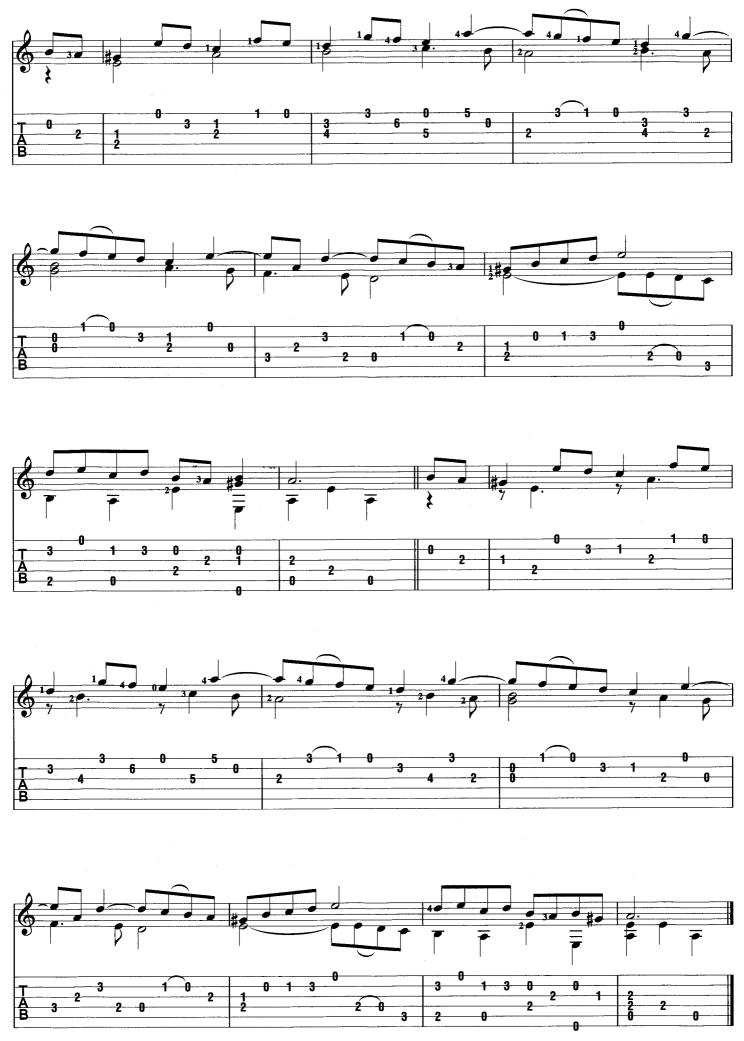


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Almain

Robert Johnson (1583–1633)





Ah Robyn, Gentle Robyn



Almain

Richard Allison (c.1560-c.1610)



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Capo II 0 1/2CIII-0 0



Basse Danse la Roque



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Bianco Fiore

Cesare Negri (1536–1605)



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Bonny Sweet Boy



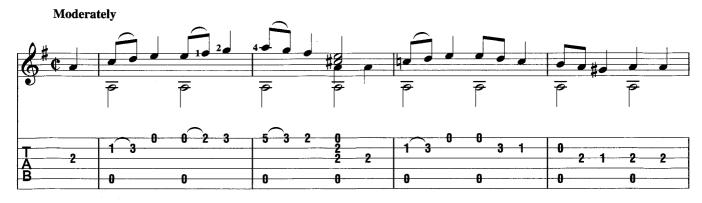
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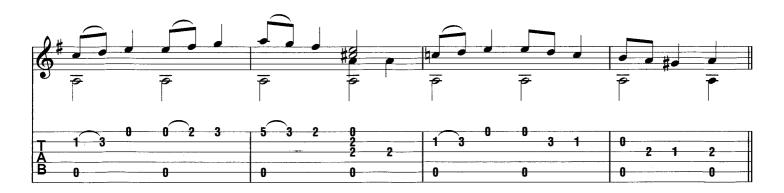


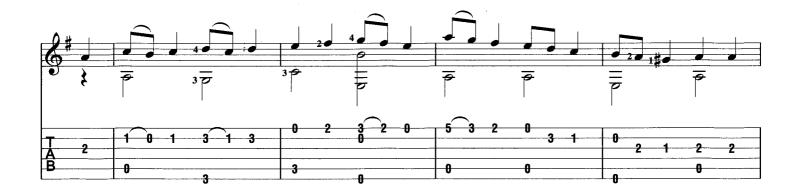
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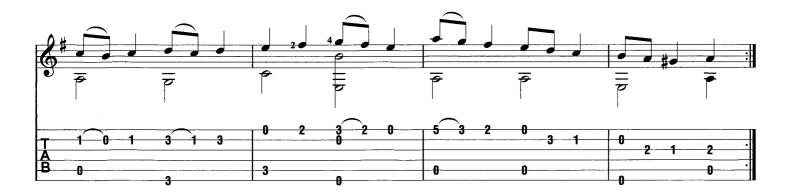
Branle











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Branle de la Cornemuse

Robert Ballard (c.1575-1649)



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Branle de Village

Robert Ballard







Coventry Carol



Dove son quei fieri occhi?

Anon. (Italian, 16th century)



Fantasia

Anon. (Italian, 16th century)



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Fortune My Foe

John Dowland (1563–1626)



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Greensleeves

Capo II

Moderately J = 100









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Galliard

Anon. (Italian, 16th century)





Go From My Window



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Ich Klag Den Tag

Hans Neusidler (c.1580-1563)



Kemp's Jig



Les Bouffons

Jean d' Estrées (d.1576)



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Loath To Depart



Medieval Dance Anon. (late 13th century) Capo II **Lively** J. = 100 3 2

0



How Should I Your True Love Know?

(from *Hamlet*)



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Mille Regretz

Josquin des Prez (c.1450-1521)



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Mr. Dowland's Midnight

John Dowland



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Mrs. Nichols' Almain

John Dowland



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Mrs. Winter's Jump John Dowland Capo II Moderately J = 562 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 CII 202

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My Lord Willoughby's Welcome Home

John Dowland



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Nonesuch



Oh Mistress Mine

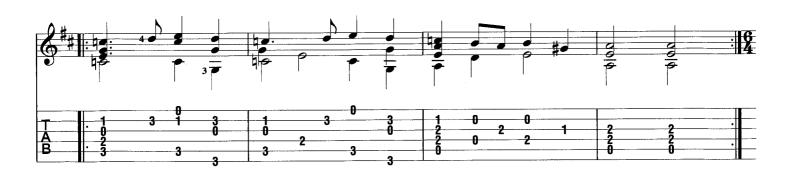
(from Twelfth Night)



Orlando Sleepeth

John Dowland









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Packington's Pound

Anon. (English, 16th century) Capo II Moderately J = 452 0

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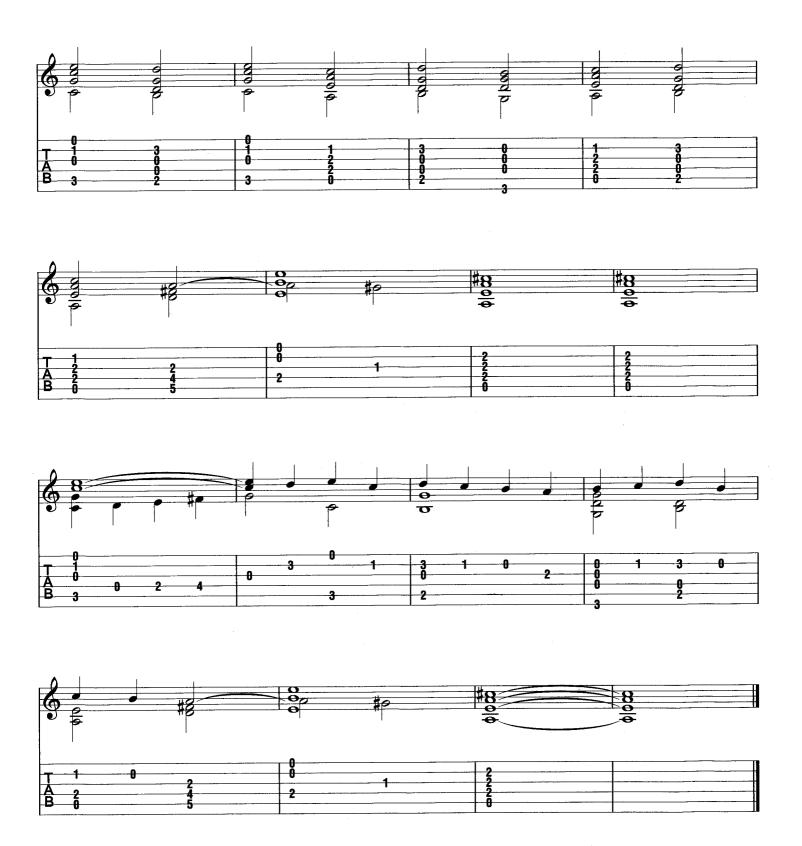
Pavana I

Luis Milan (c.1500-1561)



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Pavana II

Luis Milan

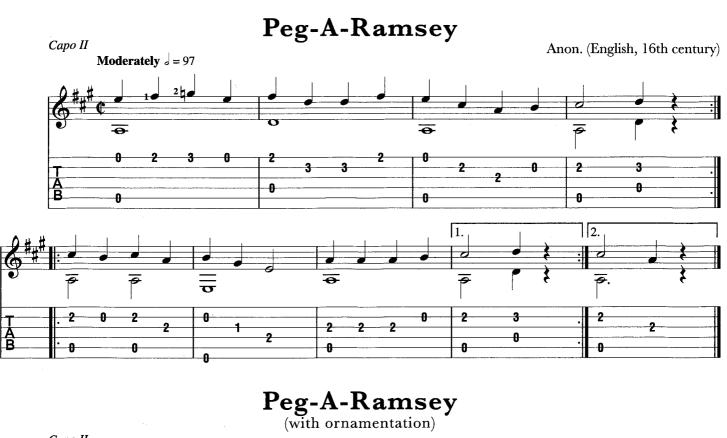






Pastime With Good Company







Pezzo Tedesco



6 = D







Scarborough Fair



Se io m'accorgo be mio d'un altro amante



Spagnoletta

Anon. (Italian, 16th century)



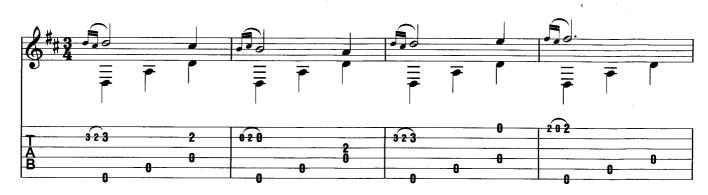


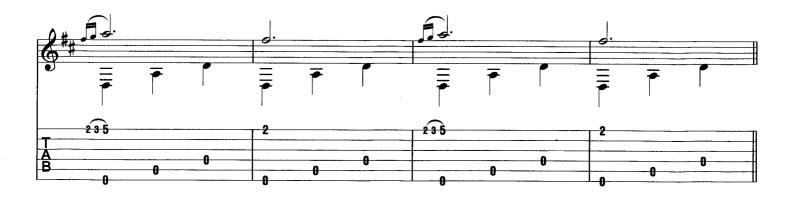
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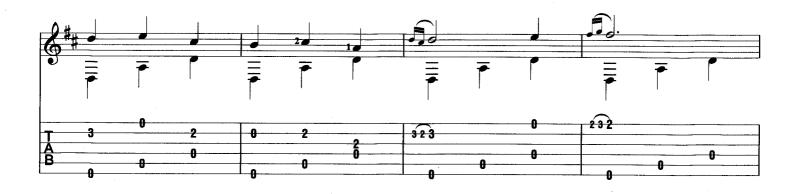
Tanz

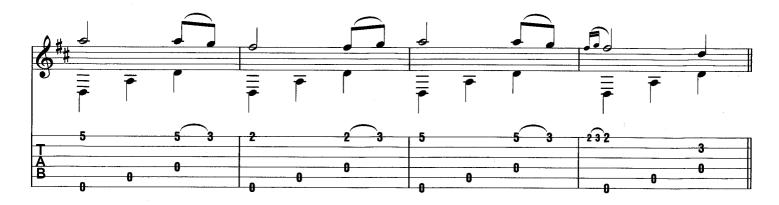
(with ornamentation)













Tarleton's Resurrection

John Dowland



The Squirrel's Toy

Francis Cutting



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There Were Three Ravens

Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635)



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Toy (from Jane Pickering's Lute Book)



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Toy (from Jane Pickering's Lute Book)



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Vaghe belleze et bionde treccie d'oro vedi che per ti moro



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Volte



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What If A Day Or A Month Or A Year



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When That I Was And A Little Tiny Boy (from Twelfth Night)

Anon. (English, 16th century)



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Where The Bee Sucks

(from *The Tempest*)

Robert Johnson



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Willow, Willow (from Othello)





Woodycock (from *The English Dancing Master*, 1651)



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The Renaissance was a time of astonishing innovation and imagination in the musical arts. Easy Renaissance Pieces for Classical Guitar brings to life some of the best-known lute works of the Renaissance, including many musical selections from the plays of William Shakespeare, such as "Greensleeves," "Where The Bee Sucks," and "When That I Was And A Little Tiny Boy." Many of the great lute composers are represented here, including Dowland, Johnson, and even King Henry VIII. Easy Renaissance Pieces for Classical Guitar is designed for the beginner and intermediate guitarist and includes 61 pieces with an accompanying audio CD performed by Jerry Willard.

A Jig R. Askue
A Jig Francis Cutting
Ah Robyn, Gentle Robyn William Cornyshe
Almain Robert Johnson
Almain Richard Allison
Balletto Jean Baptiste Besard
Basse Danse la Roque Pierre Attaingnant
Bianco Fiore Cesare Negri
Black Nag (from The Dancing Master)
Bonny Sweet Boy
Bonny Sweet Robin
Branle

Branle de la Cornemuse Robert Ballard
Branle de Village Robert Ballard
Coventry Carol
Dove son quei fieri occhi?
Fantasia
Fortune My Foe John Dowland

Galliard Go From My Window Greensleeves

How Should I Your True Love Know? (from *Hamlet*)
Ich Klag Den Tag *Hans Neusidler*Kemp's Jig
Les Bouffons *Jean d' Estrées*Loath To Depart

Mille Regretz Josquin des Prez Mr. Dowland's Midnight John Dowland Mrs. Nichols' Almain John Dowland Mrs. Winter's Jump John Dowland

Medieval Dance

My Lord Willoughby's Welcome Home *John Dowland*Nonesuch

Oh Mistress Mine (from *Twelfth Night*)
Orlando Sleepeth *John Dowland*Packington's Pound

Pastime With Good Company Henry VIII

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Scarborough Fair

Se io m'accorgo be mio d'un altro amante Spagnoletta

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Tarleton's Resurrection John Dowland
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There Were Three Ravens Thomas Ravenscroft

Toy Francis Cutting
Toy (from Jane Pickering's Lute Book)
Toy (from Jane Pickering's Lute Book)

Vaghe belleze et bionde treccie d'oro vedi che per ti moro

Volte *Michael Praetorius*What If A Day Or A Month Or A Year
When That I Was And A Little Tiny Boy
(from *Twelfth Night*)

Where The Bee Sucks (from *The Tempest*) Robert Johnson Willow, Willow (from *Othello*) Wilson's Wilde

Woodycock (from The English Dancing Master)



Jerry Willard is an accomplished player of all types of fretted instruments, including archlute, Renaissance lute, Baroque guitar, 19th-century guitar, and modern guitar, and is well known as an ensemble player. Some of Mr. Willard's many publications for guitar include *The Complete Lute Music of J.S. Bach* and *The Complete Works of Gaspar Sanz* (both published by Amsco Publications). Mr. Willard resides in New York City and is on the faculty of the State University of New York at Stony Brook.





